

Out of the Prison Ship

By ELINOR MARSH

One night in the winter of 1790 a man left his club in London and, after walking a few blocks, turned into one of the parks. While on the pavement he heard a footfall sound distinctly behind him, but on reaching the soft ground it was no longer audible. Presently, however, he heard himself called:

"Captain Arbuckle?"

Turning, by one of the oil lamps in use in those days he saw a pale faced man with white hair.

"What would you with me, sir, at this time of night?" said the captain, laying his hand on his sword.

"You do not recognize me, captain. It is not surprising. I am not the man I was when you were in America. Seven or eight years only have been added to my age, but several times that have been added to my likeness to an old man. I will refresh your memory. General Howe's army occupied New York. Down on the bank of the Hudson river was a cottage where dwelt a girl named Mary Ashurst. You made love to this girl, but one Henry Waterman stood in your way. You accused him of being a spy, and through your instrumentality he was put on board a prison ship.

"Everybody knows what your prison ships were. They took in men and sent them out either corpses or wrecks. I came out what you see me."

"Well, my man, what have we to do now with that which has passed into history? You people succeeded in your infamous rebellion. That is all settled, and if a British officer admired a Yankee maid, why, 'all's fair in war and love,' and in my dealings with you and her there was both war and love."

"You are right, captain. In saying that we achieved our independence. That is indeed settled. But our affair remains to be settled. When I got out of the prison ship I was more like a dead than a live man. Before I recovered my strength your army surrendered to our general at Yorktown, and before I could reach you you had gone back to England. I counted the days till I should be able to follow you. I am here."

With that the American drew his sword.

"This is not a usual proceeding. But an Englishman, especially an English officer, does not pretend to choose the place or time of fighting. He is always ready, and if mayhap he has offended and the injured party can give him punishment he is always ready to take his medicine like a man."

While the speaker was saying this he was drawing his sword and placing himself in a position for defense.

A few minutes later the watch, hearing the clash of steel, ran in the direction of the sound, arriving in time only to see Captain Arbuckle lying on the ground and a man bending over him. Arbuckle, who was dying, said with his last breath:

"You've finished me. The girl is innocent."

When the watch came up Arbuckle added to him:

"It was a private affair between two gentlemen."

A couple of months after this Henry Waterman, who had recently embarked on a ship that had sailed into New York bay and docked in the East river, entered Broadway from Wall street and, passing through Trinity churchyard, continued down the slope to the river bank. The spring was coming on, and the trees in the yards of the houses were putting forth their young leaves. Waterman opened a gate, entered a yard and, walking up to the house, took the brass knocker in his fingers and rapped gently. A young woman came to the door and on seeing the visitor started back with a cry.

"Harry! Why have you come?"

"Because I know that you are innocent."

"You would not believe me."

"Forgive me."

She fell into his arms and burst into a passion of tears. Presently she looked up and asked:

"How have you become convinced of my innocence?"

"I was told by the man who put me out of his way to win you."

"Where have you been?"

"To London."

"And you have seen him?"

"I have."

"Why?"

"He put me in a prison ship on a false charge."

"And you have—have punished him?"

"I have. With his last breath he exonerated you."

She unwound her arms from about him.

"You blame me? You loved him."

"Yes, no. There is blood on your hands."

"Whose blood? The man who wrecked me to win you?"

He took her again in his arms, and she did not resist.

"These British aristocrats are conscienceless where a woman is concerned and do not admit that a commoner has any right to their respect. But they are men for all that. He met me like a man, fought like a man, took care before he died to tell the watch that I was no murderer and exonerated you. He paid the penalty of his crime with his life, and for this at least we owe him respect."

A century ago a street was cut through where this cottage stood, and the bodies of Henry Waterman and Mary Ashurst, his wife, rest a short distance above here, in St. Paul's churchyard.

Hanging in Garage.

Skowhegan, Me., Aug. 1.—The body of Herbert Wentworth, treasurer and general manager of the Skowhegan Water company for many years, was found hanging in his garage yesterday. He was 56 years of age and a native of Skowhegan. No cause for taking his own life is known, except possibly continued ill health.

MEXICO READY TO AID THE U. S.

Carranza Shows Disposition to Oust German Spies

AMB. FLETCHER

FACES BIG TASK

President Desirous of Furnishing Ample Supply of Oil

Washington, Aug. 1.—The Carranza government can show its good will toward the United States in no more certain way than by ousting offensive German propagandists from her soil or by curbing their activities. This is the consensus of opinion here among the well-informed.

One of the first duties which will devolve upon Ambassador Fletcher when he returns to the Mexican capital will be to bring to Carranza's attention evidence gathered in this country of anti-American plotting by Germans south of the Rio Grande.

It is believed that when Carl Heynen was arrested in the United States several weeks ago documents proving his connection with German activities in Mexico were seized. In this respect it is interesting to know that Heynen's ex-business partner, Richard Everbusch, is German consul at Tampico.

Washington believes that the hand of Germany may be seen in the recent agitation in Mexico for the curtailing of the oil exports from the Tampico fields. This oil supply is vital to the British navy, and any attempt to curtail it at this time is regarded with suspicion. German agents are suspected of having instigated recent strikes at Tampico.

The government has no reason to doubt the good faith of the Mexican authorities. Ambassador Fletcher will make clear to Carranza that the United States is not desirous of being censorious, but is calling attention to what it regards as manifest evils in hope of obtaining Mexican co-operation in their abatement.

Carranza is said to be ready to aid the United States and to be disgusted with the open manner in which the German officials in Mexico have flaunted Mexican neutrality. He has been watching the South American countries and has been deeply impressed by the unanimity of Latin-American sentiment in favor of the United States.

U. S. OVERSEAS TRADE NEAR \$9,000,000,000

Figures for the Fiscal Year Establish a New Record.

Washington, Aug. 1.—America's overseas trade for the fiscal year, 1917, was nearly \$9,000,000,000—a new high record—the commerce department announced yesterday.

Exports totaled \$6,294,000,000 and imports \$2,639,000,000. The trade balance in this country's favor also was a new high mark.

Import and export figures for last month amounted almost to the country's total yearly foreign trade five years ago.

2,200,000 IRON CROSSES

Have Been Distributed by German Government During the War.

Copenhagen, Aug. 1 (correspondence).—That 2,200,000 iron crosses of the second class and 49,000 of the first class have been awarded during the war is shown by announcements published in Berlin which have been received here. Of this number 3,000 were conferred upon individuals "behind the front," but it is certain that the number of persons wearing the decoration who have never been under fire is even larger. The classification "behind the front" probably applies only to non-combatants engaged in war service, and not to individuals, like von Jagow and other civilians, who from time to time have been stationed at the main headquarters.

A horde of wearers of the iron cross have been simply employed at the headquarters and by the staff; never smelling powder unless perhaps it was during the repulse of a long distance airplane raid. As an example of the lavishness with which the crosses are handed out, a correspondent of the Associated Press was present at a luncheon party of eight at the main headquarters in 1915, where the seven Germans present all had been decorated, and not a single one of them had ever been under fire.

During the Franco-Prussian war about one in every 20 participants was given an iron cross, and except in the case of high military commanders and sons of royalty, it was awarded only for exceptional bravery in the field.

The value of the iron cross now has become so debased, because of the vast quantities granted and the number of swivel-chair heroes who have through their influence received them, that the establishment of a new order for valor is being talked of.

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MAKE YOURSELF STRONGER

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect and sleep undisturbed?

How far do you come from this description and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system to ward off disease and discomfort?

Everyone cannot have perfect health but unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health, the first of which is to keep the blood built up.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore the lost color and vitality. New energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its alarming palpitating, color returns to cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except sunlight, good air, proper food and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow in these matters write today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for booklets on the blood and diet. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

POTATO BREAD ROLLS.

To Make One Dozen Small Rolls. Eight ounces of boiled and peeled potatoes, six ounces of sifted flour, one-third cake of compressed yeast, three-fourths level teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of luke warm water, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Two tablespoonfuls of powdered milk, added to the dough, will greatly improve the quality of the rolls. Although milk itself or cream may be used, it must be borne in mind that they will increase the liquid content.

Boil, peel and mash the potatoes as directed for bread making. Add, in order, to this the salt, the powdered milk (if used), the yeast rubbed smooth and mixed with the water, and lastly two tablespoonfuls of flour. Let this mixture stand at a temperature of about 86 degrees F. until the dough begins to collapse. Add to this sponge the butter, the sugar, and the remainder of the flour and, if necessary, enough more flour to make a very stiff dough. Knead thoroughly until a smooth dough which is no longer sticky has been formed. Set back to rise again, and when the dough has trebled in volume, knead lightly, form into small balls and place, not too close together, in greased pans. Allow to rise until double in volume, as shown by the "indicator," and bake 20 minutes in a moderately hot oven, at about 400 degrees F. Don't miss any step.

DRAFT MARRIAGES ARE SUMMARILY PREVENTED

Federal Marshal Ejects from New York License Bureau Every Young Man Unable to Produce Blue Card.

New York, Aug. 1.—United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, with 15 of his deputies appeared at the marriage license bureau yesterday afternoon, where scores of young men of the draft age with their prospective brides were waiting for licenses, and within 15 minutes cleared the room and hallways of half of their number. He ejected from the place every man who was unable to produce his blue registration card.

TREMENDOUS PRICE INCREASES.

Corn, Wheat and Flour More Than Double in One Year.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Only three articles classed as foodstuffs showed a decrease in price from May, 1914, to May of the present year, according to a comparison of export prices announced yesterday by the department of commerce. The commodities not included in the general advance in cost are green coffee, oranges and dried apples.

Corn jumped from 74 cents to \$1.52 a bushel; wheat from \$1 to \$2.58; wheat flour from \$4.60 to \$9.32 a barrel; eggs from 20 to 35 cents a dozen; canned beef from 13 to 27 cents a pound; fresh beef from 12 to 14 cents a pound; bacon from 13 to 22 cents a pound; lard from 13 to 23 cents a pound; butter from 22 to 37 cents a pound; and potatoes from 80 cents to \$2.87 a bushel.

GERMANY'S STRENGTH.

Said By a German Newspaper to Have Increased.

Berlin, via London, July 31.—In its review of the third year of the war the Tagesspiegel points out that the armies of Germany and her allies have conquered more than half a million square kilometers of enemy territory and asserts that the military strength of the central powers instead of decreasing has increased, while that of France has visibly diminished. The newspaper says the German people has plainly announced its readiness for peace and expresses the hope that common sense and a sincere desire for the cessation of hostilities will assert themselves in the ranks of Germany's adversaries.

DECREASED TONNAGE.

Entered and Left the Mersey During the Past Year.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—The annual statement of the Mersey docks and harbor board shows the number of vessels which paid rates and harbor dues from July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917, exclusive of government vessels, to be 16,747 representing 14,018,832 tons; a decrease of 1,995 vessels and 1,661,291 tons, compared with the previous twelve months.

The total tonnage entering and leaving the Mersey during the past year was 28,037,304 tons against 31,339,886 tons last year.

U. S. NOT BOUND TO ANNEXATION

Officials Reiterate Fact in Reply to Bal-four

GERMAN PRESS

IS DISSATISFIED

Slight Shrinkage in Berlin's Gold Reserve Disclosed in the Report

Washington, Aug. 1.—Official comment on the address of Foreign Secretary Balfour before the British Parliament with reference to the British war aims was largely limited to a reiteration of assurances that the United States is in no sense committed to any policy of the entente nations respecting territorial adjustments.

In declaring that Great Britain, if France asked it, would feel compelled to assist the French in getting back Alsace-Lorraine, Mr. Balfour, it was explained, was by no means stating a policy to which the United States was in any degree bound.

The American government, it was said, does not feel that the United States is interested in the matter of territorial arrangements in Europe, and the position of the country in holding itself free from any agreements or understandings on this score is thoroughly understood and appreciated by the allies.

On the other hand, the suggestion was thrown out in informed quarters that Mr. Balfour's refusal to define the position of Great Britain regarding Austria and his insistence that it was premature to discuss this matter was in a sense a warning to statesmen in certain of the allied countries who have presumed to regard the dismemberment of Austria as an established part of the allies' peace program.

Advices that came to the state department quote the Dutch press as stating that there is general dissatisfaction in Germany over the recent peace utterances of Chancellor Michaelis.

The Het Vaderland, for example, is quoted as saying that there is hopeless confusion about the chancellor's peace formula, each party having a different interpretation.

The semi-official Wolff bureau is being accused of sending out to neutral countries misleading reports on the speeches of the chancellor and the party leaders, "thus compromising the German people." Complaint is being made that there is no progress toward democratization, and the Germans are asking why von Bethmann-Hollweg had to be replaced by such a chancellor as Michaelis.

The Handelsblad is quoted as saying that convincing proof now exists that Michaelis did not speak as clearly as he could have in existing circumstances. On most important points, it is claimed, the chancellor's language was equivocal.

It is argued that inasmuch as the intention of the Reichstag was entirely clear, Michaelis should be made to understand that if he cannot go with the majority he should make room for a chancellor who is willing to co-operate with the German people.

IMPORTANCE OF ANCIENT TOOTH

The Discovery of a Few Fossils Throws New Light on the Geology of Powder River Basin, Wyoming.

In the early days of paleontology it was said that Cuvier, the great French naturalist, could reconstruct an extinct animal from the study of a single fossil bone, and in a broad sense this was true, though the actual skeleton when found may have differed in detail from the theoretical restoration. To the geologist the bone of a fossil animal may also indicate an important episode in the history of a region and suggest the geologic age of the rocks found there.

A good example of the interesting results that may follow the finding of a fossil tooth is given in professional paper 108-D of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, entitled, "Wasatch Fossils in So-Called Fort Union Beds of the Powder River Basin, Wyoming," by Carroll H. Wegmann. Most of the broad area in northeastern Wyoming that lies between the Black hills, the Bighorn mountains, and the Laramie mountains is underlain by Tertiary rocks, which contain the principal coal beds of the region and have usually been assigned to the Fort Union formation. The highest of these rocks are exposed near the center of the basin, in Pumpkin Buttes, where Coryphodon teeth were recently found in the upper 1,000 feet of beds that had previously been called Fort Union. But Coryphodon is a large mammal that is found only in the Wasatch formation, a later division of the Tertiary system. On the evidence of the tooth, therefore, the conclusion is reached that at least 1,000 feet of rocks in the Powder river basin are of Wasatch age, and other evidence indicates that an additional thickness of 1,400 feet of underlying beds may also be of Wasatch age. A brief discussion of all the rocks above the marine Cretaceous is given in the paper, which may be obtained on application to the director, U. S. geological survey, Washington, D. C.

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GERMAN SEAMAN TOLD OF BATTLE

Described Activities on Board the German Flagship Lutzow During the Battle of Jutland in June, 1916.

The Hague, Netherlands, Aug. 1.—Correspondence.—Scenes on board the German flagship Lutzow during the Jutland naval battle when some of the newest and largest of the German battle cruisers were battered or sunk by Admiral Beatty's British squadron in June, 1916, are vividly described by P. Krug, one of the Lutzow's survivors in a pamphlet which has just been published here. It is believed to be the first detailed story of that great battle from the point of view of the German sailor to reach the public eye.

Torpedoed by a British warship early in the engagement the Lutzow, which was the flagship of Admiral Hipper, was hammered unmercifully by the big guns of the British vessels, and soon became a complete wreck, a "ship of the dead," as Krug described her.

According to his story twenty-seven German sailors were trapped in the Diesel dynamo room before the battle had been long in progress and remained there when the Lutzow, a disabled hulk, was abandoned and sent to the bottom by a torpedo from a German destroyer. Two of these imprisoned men had been driven insane and were kept tied by their shipmates.

After describing the first part of the battle and telling how the arrival of British battleships turned the tables on the Germans, Krug writes:

"Suddenly the entire ship is roughly shaken. The colossal heaves far over, and everything that is not fixed is upset. The first direct hit! The torpedo pierces the fore part of the ship. Its effects are terrible. Iron, wood, metal, parts of bodies, smashed ship's implements are all intermixed, and the electric light, by chance spared, continues to shine upon this sight."

"The decks lower, in the Diesel dynamo room, there is still life. That compartment has not been hit, and 27 men in the prime of life have been spared, but the chamber is shut off from all others, for the water is rushing into all sections. They are doomed to death. Several 38-centimeter shells squarely hit their mark, working terrible havoc. The

first hit the wireless department. Of the twelve living men who a moment ago were seated before the apparatus, there is nothing more to be seen. Nothing is left but a smoking heap of ruins. The second shot again pierced the fore part of the ship. The entire fore part of the vessel, as far as the Diesel motor room was past saving. Another broadside meant for the Lutzow fell short, but a torpedo boat close by disappeared, leaving only a few odd pieces of wood and a smashed lifeboat drifting round. It is now half past seven, and the hostile circle grows ever smaller. The Lutzow and the Seydlitz lie with their bows deep in the water; both are badly mauled. The fore part of the Lutzow was in flames. Shells burst against the ship's side in rapid succession. A terrible sight is presented on board the Lutzow, and it needs iron nerves to look upon it coolly. Hundreds have lost their lives, while many have lain for hours in torture, and the fight is not yet over. The bow is now crushed in and is entirely submerged. The four screws are already sticking half out of the water, so that the Lutzow can only make eight to ten knots an hour, as against the normal 32."

"The admiral decides to transfer to the Moltke. He gives orders to turn and get away from the scene of the fight, but the Lutzow has not gone a mile before she receives a broadside of 38-centimeter shells. The entire ship is filled with the poisonous fumes of the shells, and anyone who failed to affix his gas-mask was doomed to be suffocated."

"It was three-quarters of an hour before the lighting installation was restored. Then for the first time could the extent of the damage wrought by the salvo be seen. One of the shells had landed in the sick bay. Here there were three doctors and fifteen attendants besides 160 to 180 wounded. Of all these only four remained alive. These four were hurled into the next compartment by the air pressure; there they lay unconscious."

"The Lutzow was now a complete wreck. Corpses drifted past. From the bows up to the first 30-centimeter gun turret the ship lay submerged. The other gun-turrets were completely disabled, with the guns sticking out in all directions. On deck lay the bodies of the sailors in their torn uniforms, in the midst of the empty shell cases. From the mast fluttered torn flags, twisted signal lines and pieces of wire of the wireless installation. Had not the lookout man and the three officers on the commander's bridge given signs of life, the Lutzow would have truly resembled a ship of the dead. Below, on the battery deck and in the coal bunkers, there still lay innumerable wounded, but there was no longer a doctor to attend to them."

"Night came on and hope was entertained of getting away without a further encounter. But at 3 o'clock in the night news of the approach of two British cruisers and five destroyers was received and just at that critical time the fore and middle bulkheads gave way. "Orders were given to quickly carry the wounded to the stern. Then the order rings out: 'All hands muster in division order shaft.' A tumult arises on the lower deck, for everybody is now bent on saving his life. It is impossible in that short space of time to bring up all the wounded, for they are scattered everywhere. Eighteen men had the good fortune to be carried up, but all the rest who could not walk or crawl had to be left behind."

"The 27 men shut up in the Diesel dynamo chamber had heard the order through the speaking-tube, for many, mad with anguish, screamed through the tube for help, and it was learned that two of their number lay bound because they had become insane. Inspired by their sense of duty, these sealed-up men had continued to carry on their work in order to provide the ship with light."

"The torpedo boats now quickly took off the crew of the Lutzow, and those left behind were doomed to death. It was resolved that no piece of the ves-

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains."

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."—Mrs. W. C. Brown, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

sel should fall into the enemy's hands. An order was given and a torpedo cleft the waters. Just then seven men were to be seen running like madmen round the rear deck. Over-fatigued as they were, they had apparently dropped off to sleep and only just awakened. As the torpedo exploded, the Lutzow's bow quickly dipped, and the stern rose until she stood on end. Then she heeled over and sank, forming a great whirlpool that carried everything with it into the depths.

"When the roll was called it appeared that there were 1,003 survivors of the Lutzow; 597 men had perished in the battle."

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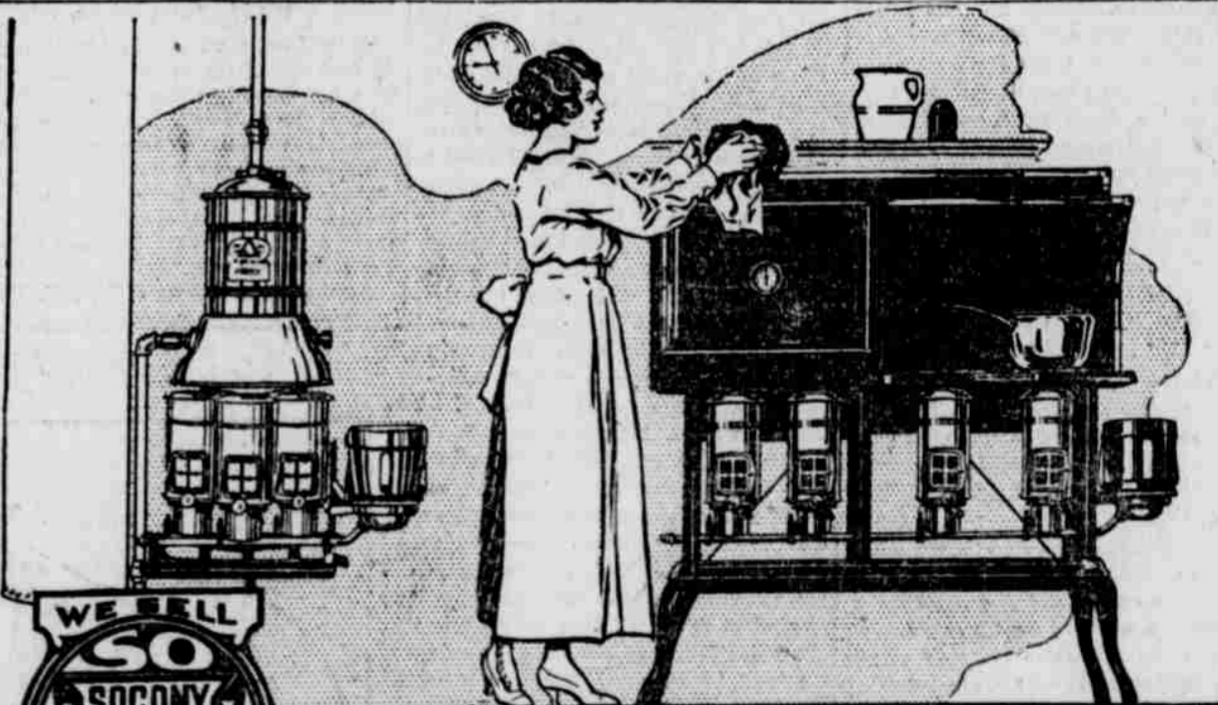
Vermont People Are Urged to Begin at Once.

Wherever "war gardens" are flourishing successfully and the prices of perishable fruits and vegetables are reasonable, housewives will help themselves and the nation by starting at once to can, preserve, pickle and dry.

Telegraphic reports coming to the United States department of agriculture from Vermont reveal that there are large surpluses of certain perishable fruits and vegetables which will go to waste unless energetic measures are taken to conserve them. If these products are not bought and conserved now, they will deteriorate. Both common sense and patriotism demand that, at this time, women who are looking ahead co-operate with the emergency food conservation campaign of the department of agriculture.

That the women of Vermont have responded promptly to President Wilson's appeal to secure "nothing short of the perfection of organization" in order to cope with this situation, is indicated by reports coming daily to Washington.

"The producers have responded promptly to the appeal issued by the president at the beginning of the war, and nature has been bountiful," declared Secretary of Agriculture Houston to-day. "The time has come for us, as consumers and conservers, to do our share."



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Four burner stove, cabinet, warming shelf, and built-in heat-retaining oven, all combined in one compact, yet roomy, New Perfection Oil Cook Stove.

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Equipped with the Long Blue Chimney—that means perfect combustion and complete flame control. A new feature, the reversible glass reservoir, patented, with ball, does away with any annoyance in filling.

Ask your dealer for booklets about the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove—the one that is used in 2,500,000 homes—and the New Perfection Kerosene Water Heater.

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